

## IRON COUNTY REGISTER.

12, D. AKE, Publisher.  
Ironton, Mo., Sept. 24, 1913.  
VOL. XXXVII, No. 14.

repetition of the baseless charge. And to make an end of the Globe-Democrat and the Kansas City Star, and drop the noxious topic, let us go a little into history.

The greatest mass of official corruption yet discovered grew up and flourished under the Ziegenhain administration in St. Louis. Did the Globe-Democrat sound ever a note of warning? Did it expose the naked villanies of that infamous regime? Not at all. On the contrary, it was its sponsor at birth, its defender through life, and remained its stout adherent until the final end. It opposed by all possible means the election of Rolla Wells, whose administration compared with that of Ziegenhain as healthful band clasp to a leper's loathsome touch.

In like manner the Kansas City Star defended all the infamies of the Jones administration. When the Street Railway Company was grabbing franchises worth millions, it could rely upon the faithful support of the Star; and when the agents of the road were accused of trying to bribe jurors, and the chief officers of that company were refusing to produce its books before the Grand Jury on the ground that their production would incriminate them, the Star still neglected to enter upon any crusade for honesty. It steadfastly adhered to these discredited officers, and rendered to them all possible assistance in the attempt to elect men to office who would deal more gently with these interests than the Democratic administration.

Such, then, is the true character of some of the press which is now delivering homilies upon civic righteousness, and seeking to dictate to the Democratic party what it must do in the premises.

But softly, my friends, we have yet other advisers. The Republican party is just now engaged in looking after our interests. Its solicitude is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the party managers are even at the present, counseling as to the strongest man they can put forward to defeat the Democratic nominee.

The situation strongly suggests the ancient story of the negro's con trap which was set to "catch 'em gwine and comin'."

Here, again, we may inquire, why are these "Greeks bearing gifts?"

The people will not speedily accept advice from that party which bequeathed to us the Drake Constitution. That three priests, ministers and teachers into prison because they had not taken the test oath; involved the State in a fraudulent debt, burdens of which it bore for more than thirty years; that issued bonds to the amount of bankruptcy against many counties of the State and that has during all of these years stood as the defamer of our magnificent commonwealth.

You say this is ancient history? I reply, these were the acts of the Republican party of Missouri in its youth, but its vices have only increased with age. In its intestine feuds over Federal patronage the dominating influences in the Republican organization have been uniformly indifferent to every measure calculated to benefit the State of Missouri.

### A POLITICAL SYNDICATE.

But strangest of all is that powerful combination of men in St. Louis, who conceal their identity while they display their cash. Their names are withheld from the public, but we are informed vaguely as to their geographical location. What their opinions upon public questions may be is a matter of such grave doubt that the boldest refuse to hazard a guess.

We are told they are business men, and it is possible they have an idea that the governorship of Missouri can be syndicated. Whether this association is composed of Democrats, Republicans, or "Captains of Industry," no man can tell.

Do they consider trusts beneficial institutions, or regard them as conspiracies against the people?

How many of these gentlemen voted the Democratic ticket in 1896 and 1900?

If they get control in Missouri, will they turn the party over to the re-organizers?

Who have they selected to succeed Francis Marion Cockrell in the United States Senate?

We know that these gentlemen have some original political methods. They have been instrumental in circulating petitions asking that county conventions be called to select delegates to the State convention months before the State committee has even met to fix the basis of representation or the date of the convention.

We desire to be courteous to these unknown patriots, but we humbly inquire why this unseemly haste? Is there fear that the people may make a mistake if they take time to think? Or do these mythical gentlemen propose to relieve us of that task? Do they believe that if the people take time to consider they will decide against virtue?

Perhaps these questions may seem slightly pointed, but we have the right to make some inquiries. We would like to know who these new leaders of our party are. We are all in the dark.

### UPHOLD THE FAITHFUL, CONDEMN THE WRONG DOERS.

Let us calmly survey the field and ascertain what should be done.

First, it may as well be taken as settled that the Democratic party will proceed in the regular way in accordance with party precedent to nominate its candidates without asking the aid or consent of any other political party or political syndicate.

Second, both parties will be more than usually solicitous to nominate only men of undoubted integrity.

But we will not condemn the faithful public servant because some scoundrel has betrayed his trust.

Bankers uniformly use all possible precautions in selecting cashiers, yet occasionally one of them steals the funds and decamps. Yet for this reason the banker does not conclude that all his other employees are villains and indiscriminately condemn them.

Parents exercise great solicitude in rearing their families, yet sometimes they must suffer because of a wayward son. For this reason, however, they do not censure or punish those who have observed their precepts.

The church has presented many examples of broken vows and has suffered the humiliation of almost innumerable hypocrites, yet for this reason no just man censures her. She simply expels the unworthy. She may hereafter sometime be made the victim of the hypocrite and knave, but the church of God will live forever.

There was a Judas among the twelve apostles, but the eleven carried the torch of Christianity into every land.

The fathers of the Republic were extremely cautious in selecting the commanders of the Continental army, yet after having distinguished himself for courage a hundred times, Benedict Arnold became a traitor. Nevertheless, the faithful officers and soldiers of the Continental army saw the banner of England supplanted by the Flag of Freedom upon the battlefields of Yorktown. Those who remained faithful were not condemned because one wretch had sold his honor.

### THE CORRUPT LOBBY MUST GO.

But, my countrymen, if corruption is to be finally eradicated we must attack the evil at its source. The knife must go to the root of the cancer. The corrupt lobby must be driven from municipal, State and National. On July 4th, in a public speech, I said this and added, "That worse than the bribe taker is the bribe giver, because more dangerous." I stand upon that statement.

Back of all hoodlums is the effort of some one to gain an unjust privilege or escape a just demand, either through legislation or the lassitude or ignorance of some officer. Accordingly, the officer or legislator is cajoled with flattery, awed by power or may even be corrupted. In any event, the people are cheated.

The existence of an organized lobby at the State Capitol during the recent sessions of the General Assembly is a matter of common knowledge. Ostensibly this lobby was engaged in protecting the railway corporations from what they were pleased to term, "unjust legislation." The charge has been publicly made that these "legislative agents" inspire bills attacking various business interests in order to compel their employment to prevent the enactment into laws of the very measures they themselves originated. Nor are they thus satisfied. When wholesome legislation is proposed by an honest legislator, these wolves are ready to pounce upon it, and by preventing its passage compel it possible its honest author to withdraw his opposition to his own bill may pass. So the members of the lobby soon become experienced in evil, skilled in deceit, it is not necessary that they find a few pliant tools among the members of the legislature in order to exert a powerful influence upon legislation.

They become the purveyors of legislative poison. They tempt the weak; they trap the unwary; they meet in the dark, conspire behind closed doors and plot while honest men sleep. They combine the cunning of the fox, the appetite of the wolf and the subtlety of the spider with the instincts of the hyena. When it is necessary their touch is as soft as the gloved hand of a woman. It suits their purpose they can destroy without pity. Their voices can be as tender as the whispers of a love born maiden in the ear of her sweetheart, and they can utter threats with the hiss of a serpent. They pronounce eulogies upon virtue which would do credit to a saint, and shed crocodile tears over the misfortunes of the victim whom they have dragged to the gates of perdition. But at all times and in all seasons they are the enemies of society, of law, of order and of good government. They are the most dangerous conspirators against the Republic.

The professional legislative lobbyist is such a combination and harmonious blending of impudence, deceit, treachery and scoundrelism as entitle him among the assembled villains of the earth to stand "without a rival and without a peer."

We are told that the remedy for corruption is to select honest men to office. True, if we could always look into the heart of a candidate, read his soul and divine his future, we need not then select any but the honest and the brave, and the cure would be complete. But we are not thus gifted. You have sought in the past to select honest men. You believed Lee was an upright citizen. Mistakes have been made and may be made again. Your judgment will not suddenly become infallible. We will certainly in the future get some men who have an "itching palm."

We cannot always discriminate between the honest and the dishonest. In the crowd which cries, "Stop thief," the thief is frequently concealed; and the clearer his guilt the more pious is his countenance; the greater his fervor and the lustier his lungs. Just now, we have some strange reformers in Missouri.

The greatest step toward the eradication of corruption is to be found in the destruction of the lobby. Here is the chief source of the iniquity. If I had infinite power and wanted to stop all evil I would first kill the devil and then turn my attention to the lesser scoundrels. If Beelzebub were gone rogues would lack its inspiration.

I say, now, as I have said before, get the bribe giver as well as the bribe taker; get them both. They ought to be chained together. But more dangerous than the bribe taker is the bribe giver. Let us secure both from legislative halls. The bribe taker must go, but the professional corruptionists must be driven from the capitol.

Can the lobby be expelled? I answer that it can.

In the first place, all excuse for the maintenance of the lobby should be removed. The veto power should be used against every measure introduced for a sinister purpose and at the same time it should be clearly understood that improper interference by any corporation or individual, with the due course of legislation must cease. In this connection, I favor the enactment of a statute forfeiting the franchises and rights of any corporation which is guilty of bribery. I go further and advocate the enactment of a statute, or if necessary, an amendment to the constitution, forbidding to the State the property of the Criminal Courts should be used against every institution or individual, however great or powerful, guilty of bribery.

### NOT NEW FORMED OPINIONS.

These are my opinions. They are not new formed notions. Perhaps I may be pardoned for stating as the ground of my belief that the lobby can be driven from the State Capitol, the experience of Kansas City. The reference is somewhat personal and possibly could be better stated by another; but I disclaim any special credit. I simply performed my duty as I understood it and would have been untrue to my constituents and to myself had I done less.

Very briefly then, Kansas City once had a powerful lobby. It was old and experienced and had influential adherents, the support of two great newspapers, and was backed by more than \$50,000,000 of capital.

A few hours before the newly elected democratic administration took office in 1900 the old Republican council extended the franchises of the Street Railway Company to twenty-five years, and undertook to release it from the obligations of its former contracts. Fortified behind these grants the company defied interference. The contest between the lobby and the city lasted for more than two years and forced me to stand for re-election. The result in the end was a complete triumph for the people. The Street Railway Company of Kansas City now pays into the city treasury 8 per cent of its gross earnings. The best estimates place the amount to be paid during the term of its franchise at more than \$7,000,000 in excess of what was required under the terms of its franchises granted by the Republican city administration. The company has agreed to do street paving which will cost, during the life of its franchise, not less than \$2,000,000. It has given universal transfers. It contracted to expend millions in the construction of extensions and in providing modern equipment and it agreed to do many other things to which I will not refer. The result of these contests is that the lobby has disappeared from Kansas City.

I have been accused of painting the landscape and describing the beauties of Missouri sunsets. The after dinner speech quoted from was made two years ago in the State of Virginia, when I responded to the toast "Missouri." I still stand by what I then said. I know it is not pleasant reading for those who hate Missouri. But I would rather paint Missouri landscapes and gild them with sunsets than to sing the praises of her virtuous mothers and honest sires, than to describe her as a morass of iniquity, exhaling the foul stench of crime, even though I could see sprouting from that same swamp the fairest flower of my ambition.

I would rather praise than denounce my State. I prefer the office of eulogist to that of detractor. No one objects to the plain truth being told. No one wants to hide a crime or shield a single villain, but I do protest against the charges that the General Assembly as a whole is rotten and corrupt, because four out of 174 stand accused.

I do protest against charges so framed as to reflect upon the entire Democratic administration which has rendered honest service. I do protest against those who bespatter with slanderous filth the ermine of the judges of our courts, because they have declared that men shall be tried according to the forms of law.

I emphatically protest against charges so vague that reply is impossible, yet so gross and sweeping as to give the impression that Missouri is a den of iniquity in which the serpents of corruption make their home, and honest men cannot be found.

The Democratic party has given Missouri good government. The great mass of Missouri's officials have been incorruptible. No one should indiscriminately condemn the innocent with the guilty or seek to profit by aspersions upon the characters of honest men. We need not despair.

The world yet holds its course; the seasons come and go; the people still live by their duty by the State, and honest men can still be found. The grand old State is safe. We need not yet adopt the philosophy of the Scotchman who said, "Sandle, I have concluded that there are but two honest men in the world, you and me, Sandie, and some time, Sandie, I doubt you."

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR GOVERNOR.

The office of Chief Executive of the State of Missouri is an exalted position, worthy of the highest ambition of any citizen. It affords an opportunity for useful public service and has been worthily filled under past Democratic administrations by some of the purest and ablest men, whose names have given lustre to the State.

In what I now have to say I address myself solely to those who believe in the principles of Democracy, and who are loyal to its teachings. I shall not seek the nomination to the high office of Governor of this great State at the hands of any political organization except the Democratic party. I expect no support for this nomination save from those Democrats who propose to preserve the party faith and the party supremacy.

I do not claim to be better than my party. I will not subordinate the interests of the great party to which

I am proud to belong to any personal ambition. I should regard my Democracy as of a poor quality if I were to obtain great popularity in a Republican convention or enthusiastic support from the anti-Democratic press. I am neither the champion of dis-organizers nor will I consent to be championed by disorganizers. I have back of my candidacy no powerful combinations of men, who, during recent campaigns, have been the open enemies of the party, and who are at this time engaged in a conspiracy to turn over the Democracy to those who clamor for repudiation of party platforms and for national re-organization. My political fortunes have never been syndicated, and they will not be syndicated in this campaign.

I am not a candidate upon one issue alone, but intend to stand upon the Democratic platform and advocate its every plank.

Since arriving at my majority, in every campaign, National, State and municipal, I have freely given whatever measure of ability I possess in advocating those policies of government which are for the best interests of all the people. When the Democracy requested that I resign the office of Prosecuting Attorney to assist in redeeming Kansas City from Republican misrule, I responded to the call, although it involved a substantial financial sacrifice.

All good Democrats feel some satisfaction in the fact that Kansas City, formerly solidly Republican, has been carried by our party in the last three campaigns, and by steadily increasing majorities. These services have not tended to popularize me with the Republican machine, nor to endear me to the Republican press.

The grand old Democratic party of the State of Missouri is good enough for me. If individuals have betrayed the trusts imposed in them by the Democratic party, we will purge the party of their presence, but the party will continue to exist as a potent agency for pure government. Our party in the future as in the past will battle for honest government, champion the rights of the masses, insist upon fair taxation, oppose the aggressions and usurpations of privilege and seek to keep all branches of the government free from the stain of corruption. When it comes to do this it will no longer be the Democratic party.

In all things let the watchword be "Economy, but Progress." I would like to see this State, which we all so greatly love, placed so high that all the world would do her homage.

The amendment to the Constitution, providing for free text books in the schools should be passed; it will cost the State some money, but there is no question more important than education, and no investment which pays a better dividend.

### QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL POLICY

But great National questions press upon us in the settlement of which Missouri must do her part. The coming campaign may be crucial.

There never has been a time in the history of the Republic so momentous as the present hour. The battle of all the ages has been between the advocates of pure Democracy and the possessors of privileges. The struggle is as old as the world. It began at the moment when the superior brute force of some savage enabled him to enslave his fellows, and to entail his powers to his children as privileges coming to them by birth. The system was extended until all that tended to sweeten life was monopolized by certain privileged individuals.

Back of practically every privileged class, the thing which enabled it to maintain its powers, was the monopolization of the sources of wealth. Finally, the masses were reduced to mere beasts of burden, bearers of the yoke of practical slavery.

Then came the great legal revolution in England the promise and prophecy of our present liberties. This revolution brought about the passage of the Statute of Mortmain, which had the effect of releasing to the people some of the sources of wealth. This was the beginning of the greatness and progress of England.

When our fathers settled upon the virgin soil of this country, they remembered the evils of the old English system. They undertook to enact a constitution, which would render impossible the monopolization of the sources of wealth. Accordingly, they prohibited the entailment of lands and with infinite solicitude care wrote into the Statutes of nearly all the states prohibitions against large capitalization by private corporations. The great men of that day knew that if corporations were created with unlimited power, it would result in the monopolization in the hands of a few gigantic concerns of such tremendous energies as would enable them to crush the individual.

The dangers which our fathers foresaw have been multiplied beyond even the broadest scope of their fears.

WHAT IS A "PRIVILEGED CLASS."

We are accustomed to associate the term with those who inherit kingdoms, dukedoms, and certain other hereditary powers. But, in its proper acceptance the term "privileged class," includes all those citizens or corporations exercising powers and privileges which are not open to all other citizens. For all practical purposes it matters not whether monopoly is created by the decree of a despot or is established under a general law which permits the creation of an organization so powerful that other corporations or individuals can not engage in the same business. The result in either event, is the same.

The one great lesson that stands out upon every page of written history is that men with unlimited power abuse their power. It matters not whether this power is in the hands of despots, who exercise the functions of government, or is found in grants which create Monarchs in the commercial world, the end has always been extortion from the people.

The very soul of Democracy is enmity to monopoly. The thought which inspires it, is that the door of opportunity must open to every willing hand and skillful brain. All of the policies of the Democratic party, from the days of Jefferson to Bryan, have been grouped around this great central pillar of liberty.

I have said that today, the country is in the midst of a crisis. I say this for the reason that until within recent years, aye, within recent months, all political parties declared eternal enmity toward, and warfare upon every form of monopoly. Within the last few months, the Republican party has absolutely reversed its position and given the lie to every platform adopted by its conventions. The new doctrine of the Republican party is, "That there are good trusts and bad trusts," and "that in making warfare upon the trusts, we should use the extreme care not to injure the good trusts."

I deny that there even was such a thing as a "good" monopoly. There can no more be a good monopoly than there can be a harmless rattlesnake. To attribute righteousness of purpose to a monopoly, is as ridiculous as to ascribe patriotism to Benedict Arnold.

The sole end and purpose of monopoly is to annihilate competition, and to fix arbitrary prices.

No man has yet given us the rule by which the President proposes to distinguish between good monopolies and bad monopolies. Let me announce the distinction which will be made by Mr. Hanna, and the managers of the Republican party. A good monopoly will be one that has contributed liberally to the Republican campaign fund; a bad monopoly will be one that has refused to contribute. But as none will refuse, all will be good monopolies the morning after election.

We are then confronted by the proposition that the Republican party proposes to perpetuate and fasten upon the country for all time these gigantic combinations. What does this mean to our country? The prayer that was forever upon the lips of Jefferson was that wealth should be distributed among the masses of the people. This was the dream which inspired the brain of Lincoln: it was the principle for which Jackson fought with heroic courage. It is the thing that has made our country great. In the independence of the individual is found the strength of the Republic. This is not possible, unless the avenues of opportunity are left open to every child that shall be born.

When you create corporations powerful enough to control the mines from which the iron ore is obtained; to own every furnace and mill in which it is manufactured, and the means of transportation to market, you close the iron and steel trade to the rest of the people.

When you centralize the great railroads of the country into two or three gigantic systems you place beyond the limits of possibility the building of a rival line.

When you gather and concentrate the commerce of the country in a few great concerns you enable the institutions controlling this vast wealth to crush all endeavor at competition.

When you permit the consolidation of all the packing companies of the country into a gigantic monopoly you give to it the power to fix its own price upon the farmer's principal source of wealth, and at the same time, to levy an unjust tribute upon every man who has meat upon his table. You make it possible to rob both the producer and the consumer.

When the Republican party has passed its asset currency and branch bank bills, it will have created a moneyed oligarchy with more arbitrary powers than were exercised by Peter the Great in the flood tide of his despotic sway, or than were possessed by a Roman dictator over the inhabitants of a conquered province.

What, then, is left to the young men of the country? They may become the hired men of these great institutions. The independent citizen, earning his livelihood in his own workshop, seeing before him constantly the chance of enlargement of business and finally of opulence and wealth, is of necessity disappearing from the land.

This process, unfortunately, proceeds by such insidious steps as to be scarcely discernible, except to those who study the drift of events. Nevertheless, it is true that where it was possible for a man with limited capital to engage in a manufacturing industry a few years ago, today this is not only impossible, but institutions of enormous wealth have been compelled by these mighty combinations to surrender their franchises and rights and to quit business, or go into bankruptcy.

### INFANT INDUSTRIES HAVE BECOME GIANT MONOPOLIES.

There can be no doubt but that the Republican party has absolutely surrendered to the trusts. Let us trace for a moment the progress it has made along this line. It levied a tariff upon the people of the country, for the alleged purpose of protecting "infant industries," but it solemnly declared that, as soon as these industries were able to withstand competition from abroad, the tariff would be repealed. These "infant pets" of the Republican party have become the great trusts of the country. They are not only able to withstand competition from abroad, but they are selling abroad at prices that range from ten to forty per cent less than they sell at home to the American trade. The result then is, "dear prices" at home—cheap prices abroad." Extortion from the people who fostered, protected and sustained them in the days of infancy, and benefits conferred upon foreign nations. The whole effect of the tariff as it is at present, is to enable these corporations to stand behind their prohibitive walls and despoil the people at home, while other nations receive the benefit. And yet, the President blandly announces

that the "tariff has nothing to do with the trusts."

Who today can defend the Republican party? The trusts absolutely control its policy. They dominate its conventions. While they keep one hand securely on the fruits of special privileges, with the other they steer the Republican machine, and continue to use it for the oppression of people.

I say again, the strength of the Republic is the independence of the citizen. The only man who is truly independent is the one who can earn his living despite the dictation or mandate of any other man or any power. This was the condition of our fathers. It is not the condition of our country at present.

If the march of the monopoly is to be arrested and the business of the country again turned into healthful channels, the work must be done by the Democratic party. The Republican party has surrendered body and soul.

In this battle, I want to see Missouri's Democracy remain the central phalanx of the Democratic army. Her standard must be placed in no uncertain hands.

We may as well expect the bitterest of onslaughts. The Republican party will command the millions of the trusts, and will endeavor to create enough discord within our ranks to win by unlimited use of money. There never was greater necessity than now for the Democracy of the State and Nation to close its ranks. In this grave crisis, the desires of individuals should be subordinated to the party welfare.

For my part, I have no ambition so great that I am not willing to lay it aside, rather than see the interests of the great party I love, jeopardized. Whatever may be the decision of the Democracy of this state, it can command my services in the future, as it has in the past. I will serve in the ranks as loyally as at the head of the column.

### CONTROLLED BY TRUSTS.

If President Roosevelt is reelected next year it will be simply and solely because a majority of the voters sincerely believe that he is helping them to fight their battle with the trusts. So odious have the hundreds of protected trusts become, both in the eyes of consumers and investors, that no man who openly favors them can hope to be elected to any kind of public office. It is not strange, then, that President Roosevelt is seeking to have the public believe that he is an enemy of all bad trusts—assuming that there are some good ones.

But what did the president ever do to really injure great corporations? Although he began political life as a strenuous free trader, yet he recently, under pressure from the Protective Tariff league, joined the standpatters, and thus stands opposed to the most certain way of curbing the trusts and giving relief to the people—by reducing the tariff duties. As governor of New York he called an extra session of the legislature to pass amendments to the Ford bill to tax the franchises of the public service corporations. The amendments were prepared by the corporation attorneys, and were intended to make the act unconstitutional. The courts have not yet, after four years of lost time, fully decided the case. It was the president's voice that killed the Littlefield anti-trust bill in the last congress and caused the passage of two sham anti-trust bills, the Elkins anti-rebate bill and the department of commerce bill with its bureau of corporations to give publicity to trusts.

The facts that are slowly coming to light in regard to this new bureau should open the eyes of the voters to the real position of the president on the trust question. In discussing the "Present Statistical Outlook in Washington," the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin said on July 27 of this new bureau:

"The work now laid out for this bureau is of a really thorough type, and if it is pursued with vigor on the lines now suggested there will be a good deal of complaint in the near future when the methods now contemplated are actually applied. Pressure of the most strenuous sort will undoubtedly be brought to bear at the white house. Just how soon the department will really begin to show its hand in the matter of trust investigation cannot be certainly predicted, but those who are in position to know say it will not be until after the next presidential election. As a matter of fact, a good deal of time is needed for the organization of the work and for laying out special lines of investigation. All this will consume many months, and Secretary Cortelyou is too tactful a man to weaken his strategic position by opening fire in a presidential campaign, if there would be any danger of hurting his party thereby. It will, therefore, be a good while before there are any definite results of the inquiries of the bureau of corporations."

Is there anything in this statement to frighten the trusts? Is it not clear that this new bureau will give the trusts two years more leeway—two years more license to squeeze the people and extract money from their pockets—two years at \$1,000,000,000 a year? And what then? Publicity. That's all, and more than all, for it is entirely optional with the president whether any of the facts gathered by the bureau are ever published or not. But the facts, when published, are intended to serve only as a basis for "conservative" anti-trust legislation sometime in the dim and distant future.

President Roosevelt fighting the trusts? He is their best friend. He, as no other man living, knows how to tackle them and at the same time make the multitude, who sees his fierce face and vigorous gestures, believe that he is mauling the life out of them. The trusts have great need of just such a man at this juncture to save them from the wrath of an outraged people. It is a part of their game that Wall street and the trusts are to be against Roosevelt this year. Next year when the campaign is on it will be found that the G. O. P. is getting financial support from its old-time friends—the trusts.—BYRON W. HOLT.